

Information

FOR

TO

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

DOMINION OF CANADA.

INTENDING

Emigrants.

F5013.L34.N435

The EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA



Queen's University at Kingston



GOVERNMENT MAP
of
NOVA SCOTIA
1886.

EXPLANATIONS

- Port of Entry
- Port of Entry P.O. & Telegraph Station
- " " & P.O.
- Railways
- Seizing Office
- Seizing Office & P.O.
- P.O.
- Railways under construction.
- Telegraph Line
- Gold Districts
- Coal Mining Areas
- Contemplated Railways

Scale
0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles
20 Miles to an inch

LONGITUDE WEST FROM GREENWICH.

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INFORMATION
FOR
INTENDING EMIGRANTS
TO
THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

ISSUED BY
THE GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.



HALIFAX, N. S.:
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MINES, QUEEN'S PRINTER
1886.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

Lieutenant-Governor—His Honor MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY, Q. C.

HON. WILLIAM S. FIELDING, *Premier and Provincial Secretary*,

" J. W. LONGLEY, *Attorney-General*.

" CHARLES E. CHURCH, *Com'r. of Public Works and Mines*

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON :

HON. WILLIAM ANNAND, 14 Grosvenor Place, Vennor Road, Sydenham, Kent,
England.

DEPUTY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Provincial Secretary—HERBERT CROSSKILL.

" *Com'r of Public Works and Mines*—JOHN KELLY.

" *Crown Lands*—JAMES H. AUSTEN.

Superintendent of Education—DAVID ALLISON, LL. D.

Inspector of Mines—EDWIN GILPIN, JR., A. M., F. G. S., F. R. S. C.

Secretary for Agriculture—GEORGE LAWSON, LL. D.

PREFACE.

THE following pages are intended to contain a concise general description of the Province of Nova Scotia, its climate, soil, productions, and natural resources, together with extracts from letters and published works of disinterested persons who have visited the province, confirmatory of the truth of the description here given, the whole embracing much valuable information for intending emigrants and tourists.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada, is situate between 43° and 47° north latitude and 60° and 67° west longitude. Nova Scotia proper is connected with the Province of New Brunswick by an isthmus about 14 miles wide. Its area is about 300 miles in length, by 80 to 100 miles in width. The island of Cape Breton, which is a part of the Province, and contains four counties, is separated from the mainland, or peninsula, by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Canso. The province contains something over thirteen millions of acres, of which nearly one-fifth part consists of lakes and streams. Five or six million acres of land are fit for tillage. The remainder, which is chiefly a belt on the sea coast, is rocky and barren. From the appearance of the coast no idea could be formed of the beauty and fertility of the interior. The coast is indented with numerous excellent harbors, most of which are easy of access, safe and commodious.

There is no finer scenery to be found in America than in many parts of Nova Scotia; there is a great variety of hill and dale, small, quiet, glassy lakes, and pretty land-locked inlets of the sea, which would afford charming studies for an artist. The gloriously bright tints of our autumn forest scenery, warmed by an Indian-summer sun, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Each county has, in its scenery, some feature peculiar to itself, and distinct from that in the others, thus affording a great variety to the tourist; and those persons

who are in search of a quiet rural residence, away from the noise and bustle of the city, may have a choice of localities such as for variety can hardly be found in any country of the same extent on this side of the Atlantic.

The climate of Nova Scotia is well suited to European constitutions. It is not generally known outside the province that the temperature is more equable than in any other part of the Dominion, but such is the fact. The extreme cold which is experienced in winter in other parts of America is not felt here, owing perhaps to the fact that the province is almost completely surrounded by the sea, and that the Gulf Stream sweeps along within a few miles of its southern shore; and further, that the Province is protected from the chilly north winds by an almost continuous belt of mountains, or very high hills, stretching along its northern side. The climate varies, however, in different parts of the country.

Mr. Morrison, formerly Immigration Agent for Nova Scotia, in his description of the Province, says: "The climate of the Province varies in the different counties, as the counties do in their capabilities and resources. Annapolis is the warmest, and averages about 6° warmer than the State of Massachusetts, 3° or 4° warmer than the counties of Kings or Hants, 5° or 6° warmer than Halifax and Colchester, and 7° or 8° warmer than Cumberland, Pictou, and the counties in the island of Cape Breton, viz., Richmond, Victoria, Inverness, and Cape Breton."

In the Annapolis Valley the Spring opens about two or three weeks earlier in the year than in Halifax, and the weather is generally drier, clearer, and more exempt from fog. The mountain at the north side of the valley, which skirts the shore of the Bay of Fundy, is high enough to pre-

vent the sea fog coming over; thus while it is sometimes damp and disagreeable on the north side of the mountain, which faces the Bay, in the valley, only three or four miles away, it is delightfully warm and bright. In Halifax and the eastern counties the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade, and in the winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior, say in the Annapolis Valley, the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer, although, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat is not oppressive.

The climate is extremely healthy; there is probably none more so in the world. The health returns from British military stations place this Province in the first class. Nova Scotia has fewer medical men in proportion to the population, and requires their services less, than any other part of America. The inhabitants live to a good old age. There are many people now in this Province who have passed their one hundredth year. The Scripture allotment of "threescore and ten," is obtained and exceeded by our people, not so much "by reason of strength," as by the healthfulness of the climate, which imparts a vitality even to many who are constitutionally weak.

The fertility of the soil in many of the agricultural districts is unsurpassed, as is evidenced by the fact that, in quantity and quality, the production of our farms, even under a careless system of cultivation, is equal and in some cases superior, to those of Great Britain; for instance, our orchards produce larger and finer apples than are grown in any other part of the world.

Our grain and root crops are also excellent, the average production of which in the western counties is, as nearly as it is possible to come at it, as follows:

Wheat, per acre	18 bushels,
Rye, "	21 "
Barley, "	35 "
Oats, "	34 "
Buckwheat,	33 "
Indian corn (maize)	42 "
Turnips, per acre	420 bushels.
Potatoes, "	250 "
Mangol Wurzel,	500 "
Beans,	22 "
Hay,	2 tons.

The above is a general average of the crops in three counties; but there are many farms which, being highly cultivated, produce crops that are truly astonishing. For instance, in Kings county, a few years ago, a farmer in one season, raised on a little less than one acre of land, *four hundred and three bushels of potatoes*; and in Annapolis county, sixty bushels of shelled corn have been raised on an acre. In Colchester county forty-six bushels of oats have been produced per acre.

Beets, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas, squash, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, etc., are raised in large quantities. We sometimes see squashes at our agricultural exhibitions weighing from 200 to 250 lbs. each.

Broom corn, sorghum (Chinese sugar cane), and tobacco, have been successfully grown, and as a proof of the warmth of the climate and fertility of the soil, we will mention that a gentleman in Bridgetown, county of Annapolis, on one occasion, raised and ripened in his garden, in the open air, a quantity of peanuts, or ground nuts. The seed was the produce of South Carolina. We have never heard that they

were ever raised north of Virginia in the United States, excepting in this instance.

The crops of hay, Timothy and clover, and coarse "salt grass," that are raised on the dyked lands and marshes in the counties of Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Cumberland, are sometimes almost incredible. A servant man in Granville, once said, "you go to mowin' on our marsh after a heavy rain, and if you don't git the ambition dragged right straight out of you before you finish a day's work you kin have all you cut, and I'll pay for it." We have seen four tons, of 2240 lbs., of Timothy and clover taken off a single acre, besides a light second crop late in the season.

The majority of our farmers cultivate their farms in a very careless manner. Of course there are some exceptions; but, as a general rule, very little science is employed. If farms in Nova Scotia were as highly cultivated as they are in England, the produce in quality and quantity would be even much better and greater than it is.

Many valuable productions of the soil which are, in Great Britain and other countries, a source of wealth to the agriculturist, are hardly thought of by the farming population of this Province, although the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted for them; for instance, hemp can be raised here in perfection, but none is grown. By way of experiment, however, it was tried a few years ago by several farmers, and the result was remarkably successful. At the Provincial Exhibition of that year, Mr. John Prat, of New Ross, in the county of Lunenburg, obtained the first prize for native grown hemp. A few Europeans who understand the cultivation and preparation of this plant, would probably succeed here. Flax is grown, but to a very limited extent, chiefly in the county

of Lunenburg, where the inhabitants raise it for their own use, and manufacture it into coarse shirting, sheeting, and table linen. None is raised for sale or for exportation, although it is a sure crop.

Tobacco might be successfully and profitably cultivated in the counties of Kings and Annapolis. Hops may be easily raised, as the climate is well adapted for the growth of the plant, and the dry warm atmosphere of some of the western counties would ensure the early ripening of the blossoms. A number of English hop growers would do well, as there is a good home market for the article. Our brewers have, at present, to import all they use; this they would not do if they could procure hops of home production.

Dairy farming might be more extensively and profitably prosecuted in this Province. Of course every farmer raises stock; but most of it is raised to supply the markets with butcher's meat. Not nearly so much attention is paid to the making of butter and cheese as to raising cattle for the slaughter house. In some counties, however, cheese and butter are made in considerable quantity, both for home consumption and for export. A great deal of the profit of every farm arises from the sale of fat cattle. There is plenty of first rate pasturage in every county, and almost the only expense of raising stock is that of the winter feed, and as that consists chiefly of hay, at a cost or market value of from 25s. to 40s. per ton, according to locality or season, it will easily be perceived that the business is profitable. The county of Antigonish, in the eastern part of the Province, is a splendid grazing district, and large droves of horned cattle are raised there for the Newfoundland market. Butter is also a staple commodity of this county.

The counties of Cumberland and Colchester are good grazing counties ; as are the counties of Inverness and Richmond, in the island of Cape Breton. Cumberland is celebrated for the quality of its butter, and makes large shipments of fat cattle to England.

Mr. Morrison, previously quoted, says : "As a sheep-raising country, there is perhaps no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the province. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the flocks are not large, and are seldom taken proper care of. A number of thoroughly practical shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and for mutton, would, in a few years, make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county, and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open rough pasture, that might be made capable of maintaining vast flocks of sheep at very little expense."

The fisheries of Nova Scotia have long been celebrated. No country in the world can produce so great a variety of delicious fish, and in such inexhaustible quantity. The total value of the fisheries of this Province for the year 1882, the latest of which we have statistics, was \$7,131,418, *or nearly a million and a half of pounds sterling*. We have Cod, Haddock, Mackerel, Herring, Alewives, Pollock, Hake, Halibut, Eels, Shad, Salmon, Trout, Grayling, Perch, Smelts, &c.

Good sport is afforded by spearing lobsters at night by torch-light. We have a splendid supply of shell-fish, viz. : oysters, scallops, clams, quahaugs, mussels, &c. Our rivers and lakes afford salmon, trout, and grayling; and we have no lack of the disciples of Isaac Walton, from the youngster of ten years of age, to the grey-headed sportsman of seventy,

who may be seen all through the season wending their way, with rod, landing net, and basket, to the favorite haunts of the silvery salmon or speckled trout.

Nova Scotia contains vast tracts of woodland, which produce timber for shipbuilding, and for manufacturing into lumber for exportation. Millions of feet of pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood deals, scantling, staves, etc., are annually shipped from the different ports in the Province to the West Indies, United States, Europe, etc. We also supply the ports of Massachusetts with thousands of cords of firewood. Oak, elm, maple, beech, birch, ash, larch, poplar, spruce, pine, hemlock, fir, etc., all grow to a large size. There are many other kinds of trees, but they are chiefly ornamental, rather than useful.

The sap of the rock maple tree is manufactured into sugar and syrup. The former, of which some tons weight are annually made and sold, is used chiefly as confectionery; the latter is used as treacle. Both have a delicious flavor. The season for collecting the sap is March, when the trees are tapped by boring them a foot or two from the ground, with an auger, and allowing the sap to run into troughs. When a sufficient quantity is collected, it is boiled down in large pots, or cauldrons, and sugar is made by a simple process known to all our farmers.

Rock maple and yellow birch make better fuel than any other of our forest trees; but it seems a pity that in a country where coal is so abundant so many and such valuable trees should be used for the purpose.

In our forests may also be found numerous small trees and shrubs, which are valuable for medicinal and other pur-

poses, among which are wild cherry, sumac, rowan, sarsaparilla, elder, alder, hazel, bay, etc. Wild flowers are in great profusion. The trailing arbutus, our little Mayflower, which blooms in April and May, cannot be surpassed in delicate beauty and fragrance. It is certainly an exquisite little plant. Strange to say, it has as yet been found impossible to cultivate it in our gardens. When removed from its native home in the woods it will not blossom.

The province is a sort of sportsman's paradise, as there is excellent hunting, shooting and fishing in every county. Of wild animals we have bears, foxes, moose, deer (cariboo), otter, mink, sable, musquash, hares, raccoons and squirrels; and of feathered game, woodcock, snipe, plover, partridges, geese, ducks, brant, curlew, etc. Our game laws are simple, and not oppressive. They are made only to protect game when out of season. This is necessary in order to preserve it from total destruction.

No person is allowed to kill any partridge between the first of January and the first of October, under a penalty of two dollars for each offence. No person is allowed to kill any moose or cariboo between the thirty-first day of February and the fifteenth of September; neither is any person allowed to set traps or snares for catching these animals. Otter, mink and musquash are protected between the first of May and the first of November. No person is allowed to kill any woodcock, snipe or teal between the first of March and first of August; nor any bluewinged duck, during the months of April, May, June, and July. Nor is any person allowed to kill any woodcock before sunrise or after sunset. There are no private game preserves in the country, consequently there is no necessity for a law for the punishment of poachers, and

we have none. All the game we have, is, at present, the property of the Province, and is, therefore, free to all. Our hunting and shooting grounds are easy of access, as we have good roads to every part of the Province. Charles Hallock, the author of "The Fishing Tourist," says, "the whole of Cumberland County comprises one of the finest moose-hunting grounds in the world."

The mineral resources of Nova Scotia are very valuable, and it is one of the few countries which have workable deposits of coal, iron and gold side by side. In Cape Breton, Pictou and Cumberland Counties are extensive deposits of bituminous coal, similar to that of the North of England, which are worked by several companies. The coal trade is steadily growing, and last year 1,389,295 tons were raised while only about one-half that amount was produced ten years ago. The iron ore deposits of the Province, although very extensive, are worked only at Londonderry, where iron of excellent quality is made. The gold fields of Nova Scotia, although extensive and valuable, have hitherto been worked only on a small scale, but more attention is being devoted to them, and their development will form an important industry. Large deposits of gypsum abound, and about 100,000 tons are annually extracted. Among other minerals that are worked to some extent may be mentioned, manganese, antimony, barytes, grindstones, etc. Deposits of copper, lead, graphite, etc., are also known. The quarries of Nova Scotia furnish excellent granites, syenite, serpentine, marble, freestone, etc. As may be inferred from the preceding remarks, the province is rich in those minerals which interest the mineralogist, and frequently prove useful for various industrial purposes. The total value of the mineral productions of the province for the year 1885 may be estimated at about two and a half millions of dollars.

There are now in Nova Scotia about two millions of acres of ungranted lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation ; but there is some land in blocks of from two hundred to five hundred acres of really valuable land, and some of it the best in the Province, and quite accessible, being very near present settlements. The price of crown lands is \$40.00 (£8 stg.) per 100 acres. No distinction is made in the price between 100 acres and smaller lots, as the difference in cost of survey is very trifling. An emigrant would have to pay as much for twenty acres as for one hundred acres. Any quantity over one hundred acres must be paid for at the rate of 40 cents per acre. The cost of survey is defrayed by the Government.

Whilst other portions of the Dominion of Canada and the United States hold out various inducements to emigrants to go into the forest and clear a home for themselves—"to cut their way through life"—the Government of Nova Scotia refrain from any attempt to induce European emigrants to come out here and go into a business with which they must be totally unacquainted. The labor and process of clearing the forest are not understood by Europeans, and those of them who come to America to commence a farm in the woods, must expect to spend a large part of their lives in hard work before they can make a really comfortable home, and have a property capable of producing more than a bare living for their families. Of course, a man with capital, who could afford to hire a number of woodsmen and laborers, could, in seven or eight years, have a good farm. But any man possessing a capital to commence with would do much better to purchase a farm already under cultivation ; while the poor but practical man without means would do better to hire a

farm in any part of the Province than to go into the forest and endeavor to make one by his own individual labor, unless he be willing to content himself with very hard work for a number of years.

To the sportsman, who is fond of hunting and fishing, life in the forest near some quiet lake or trout stream may be, and is no doubt, enjoyable, and any gentleman possessing a small income might settle in the back woods of this country and spend an easy, happy and pleasant life, and at the same time need not be more than a couple of hours' ride from some pretty little country town or village; but we could not recommend such a life to an emigrant having a family depending upon his daily work for the means of living.

Although the Government of Nova Scotia have considerable land to dispose of, they would not be justified in persuading Europeans to come out to this country to purchase wild land farms, while they understand the difficulties which new settlers would have to encounter.

There are plenty of farms already under cultivation which may be bought at very reasonable rates, and any practical farmer, with a small capital, may at once possess a good and comfortable home; and by energy, industry, and enterprise may make for himself a fortune and position in Nova Scotia, in a few years, such as he could not obtain in a life time in Great Britain.

Laborers get very well paid in Nova Scotia. The common wages paid for ordinary day labor are from 3s. 9d. to 5s. sterling. Farm laborers, during the haymaking season and harvest, frequently earn 6s. a day, with board. Farm servants are in demand, and a few hundreds of good steady men who can do general farm work, would find immediate em-

ployment with good pay. Grooms also are wanted. Good grooms can earn £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, with board.

There is quite a scarcity of female servants. A large number, who could bring good certificates of character and recommendations as cooks and housemaids, would find suitable situations, with pay at from £1 to £1 10s. sterling per month—with board and lodging of course. Even higher wages can be obtained by those who prove their worth. Out-door servants who board themselves can live perhaps cheaper than they can in England, and particularly in the country parts of the Province.

The price of flour is from £1 to £1 10s. sterling per barrel of 196 lbs.; oatmeal 10s. to 12s. per cwt.; beef, mutton and veal from 2d. to 6d. sterling per lb. Fish and vegetables are abundant and cheap. Tea from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; coffee 9d. to 1s., and sugar about 3½ to 5d. per lb.

It must be borne in mind that it is useless for an unsteady emigrant to come out to this country. None but sober, honest, industrious men will be employed. Industrious men do well, and rapidly acquire property.

Although Nova Scotia is perhaps better adapted for a manufacturing country than any other part of America, owing to an unlimited command of water power, and its inexhaustible supply of coal and iron, we have few manufactures in comparison with what, considering our facilities, we might have; but some figures from the census of 1881, appended to this book, will show that even in this respect we have done well.

Nova Scotia owns more shipping in proportion to the population than any other country, and our vessels do a

large proportion of the carrying trade of the world. They may be found in every port of the habitable globe, loading and discharging cargoes on our own and foreign account. Our exports consist of fish, coal, lumber and general produce; and our imports, of West India produce, British and American manufactures, tea, etc., from China and the East Indies, and hemp from Russia.

In the city of Halifax there are five daily newspapers and two religious weeklies. Nearly every county has its local paper; in several counties two or three are issued.

Mails are carried all over the Province, and to all parts of the world. There are daily mails to all the principal towns and villages, and to the other Provinces of the Dominion. Every fortnight to Europe direct by the Allan line of steamers, and, *via* New York, semi-weekly. There is besides a weekly mail to Europe by the Allan and Dominion lines, leaving Halifax in the winter and in the summer going by the way of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The rates of postage are: For letters, to any part of the Dominion, 3 cts. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz; to and from Great Britain or Ireland, 5 cts. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Newspapers are carried free when mailed from the office of publication, and at the rate of one cent for 4 ozs. when mailed otherwise. The postage on books is one cent per 4 ozs., and parcels not exceeding 4 lbs. weight are carried at the rate of 24 cts. per lb. For a small commission money orders are issued by the Department, payable in the Dominion, in Great Britain and Ireland, or in the United States.

The electric telegraph is established all over the Province, and extends through all the other provinces, and to the United States. A message may be sent from Halifax

to any part of the world touched by the electric wire. Messages are sent at a very low rate through the Province. The telephone is also in general use.

We have now about 500 miles of railroad in operation. Passengers can go west, per rail, from Halifax as far as Annapolis (130 miles), and from Digby to Yarmouth (69 miles). There is a break in the western system of 18 miles, namely, from Annapolis to Digby, but that section will probably be completed at an early day. East from Halifax there is a railway (the Intercolonial) to the borders of New Brunswick, 142 miles, with a branch from Truro to the Strait of Canso, 123 miles. There is also a branch from Springhill on the "Intercolonial," to Parrsboro, about 34 miles. A line is also in course of construction from Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, to Lunenburg, in the County of Lunenburg. Nearly all parts of the Province are thus in direct communication by rail with the metropolis, and also with the other Provinces of the Dominion and with the United States. The Province is connected with Europe by lines of excellent steamships. There is also a line of steamers to Bermuda, one to Newfoundland, two to Boston, one to New York, and one to Baltimore. From this it will be seen that we have communication by steam with all parts of the world.

The population of the Province is about 450,000, consisting of English, Scotch, Irish, German, French and native-born inhabitants, a few thousand colored people, and about two thousand Indians. The latter are a very inoffensive race, and in some respects very useful. They supply our markets with baskets and other small articles of woodenware, by the sale of which, and by hunting, they earn a livelihood and supply their wants. They live in tents or

wigwams in the forest on lands of their own, granted to them by the Government, and termed Indian Reserves.

The Island of Cape Breton and the Counties of Pictou and Antigonish on the mainland, are peopled almost entirely by persons of Scotch descent. The original settlers of Lunenburg were Germans. Of the entire population of the Province more than 40,000 are reported in the census of 1881 as of French extraction. These are descendants of the original French Acadian settlers, and reside chiefly in the Counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Antigonish, Inverness, and Richmond.

Nova Scotia, being now a Province of the Dominion of Canada, under the Imperial "British North America Act of 1867," is governed partly by the general laws of the Dominion, passed by the Federal Parliament at Ottawa, and partly by local laws enacted by the Provincial Legislature at Halifax. The executive power of the Dominion is vested in the Queen, as it was previous to the confederation of the Provinces. The chief officer is the Governor-General, representing Her Majesty, who resides at Ottawa.

There is a Council to aid and advise the Governor-General, styled the Queen's Privy Council of Canada. There is also an Upper House called the Senate, and a Lower House, which is the House of Commons. The Senate consists of seventy-two members, who are styled Senators, and are appointed by the Governor-General in the name of the Queen, and hold their seats for life. Nova Scotia is represented in the Senate by twelve members. The House of Commons consists of two hundred and six members who are elected by the people, and who hold their seats for five years. Of this number Nova Scotia sends

twenty-one—two from each of the Counties of Halifax, Pictou, and Cape Breton, and one from each of the other fifteen counties of the Province.

The Provincial executive power, or Local Government of Nova Scotia, is similar in almost every respect to that of the other Provinces. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council, an Executive Council of not more than nine, chosen from the members of the Legislature, including the heads of departments, namely, the Provincial Secretary, who is also Treasurer; the Attorney-General, who is also Commissioner of Crown Lands; and the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines. The other members of the Council are without office. The Executive Council are the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor at all times in all matters relating to the government of the Province, and have the appointment of Legislative Councillors and all local officers, viz.: justices of the peace, sheriffs, registrars of deeds, judges and registrars of probate, prothonotaries, coroners, etc.

The Legislature consists of a Legislative Council, or Upper House, of twenty-one members, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and the House of Assembly, or Lower House, consisting of thirty-eight members, who are elected by the people by ballot, and are the representatives of the several counties. A general election of members takes place every four years.

Of the population of Nova Scotia, about two-thirds are Protestants; the remainder are Roman Catholics. Of Episcopalians, there are about sixty thousand; Wesleyans, fifty thousand; Presbyterians, one hundred and twelve thousand; Baptists, eighty-three thousand; Lutherans, five thousand:

Congregationalists, three thousand ; other creeds six or seven thousand. There are some thousands whose creeds are not given. In two or three of the counties the population is composed of about equal proportions of Protestants and Roman Catholics. In Inverness three-fifths are Roman Catholics ; in Antigonish County about four-fifths are Roman Catholics ; in Richmond, two thirds are Roman Catholics ; in Halifax County about two-thirds are Protestants. In all the other counties Protestants largely predominate. The County of Pictou contains over 35,000 inhabitants, of whom less than 4,000 are Roman Catholics. In Annapolis, about three per cent. are Catholics ; in Cumberland, about 2 per cent. ; and in Shelburne, with a population of 15,000, there are two hundred and thirty Catholics. Our laws are liberal and not discriminative ; all denominations are governed alike, and there is therefore no strife or contention ; all are on terms of friendship, and a good feeling exists between the members of all denominations of christians. Every man in this country has a right to his own religious views and opinions, and if he be a law-abiding and peaceable citizen he is respected accordingly, no matter what his creed may be.

Free Schools are provided, supported partly by Government funds and partly by local taxation, and efficient teachers are maintained in every district in the Province where there are children to educate. There is a Provincial Normal School for the training of teachers. There are also academies and colleges. The academies and common schools are under the control of the Government. We have nearly two thousand public schools in operation in the Province, having over one hundred thousand pupils in daily attendance. There are also many private schools in different parts of

the country, and among them some excellent boarding schools for young ladies.

In connection with the Normal School, there is a Professor of Agriculture, whose especial duty it is to give instruction to intending farmers. Though but recently established this Professorship has already been found productive of good effects, and, in not distant future, results most advantageous to the province will no doubt be attained.

THE METROPOLIS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The City of Halifax, in the County of Halifax, is the chief city of the Province—the seat of Government. It is situate on the west side of Chebucto Bay, now called the harbor of Halifax. The city is about three miles in length, by about an average of a mile in width. It is laid out in squares, the streets running at right angles. In number the streets and lanes are one hundred and thirty-three. There are 28 churches, and a large number of school houses, some of which are elegant brick structures. The city is the seat of Dalhousie College, a prosperous institution. The Provincial Parliament building and the Dominion Post Office and Custom House are very fine structures. There are five local banks, most of which have handsome buildings, and there are several branches of British and Canadian banks. The Halifax Club and the City Club are among the best establishments of the kind in the Dominion. There are several large hotels, and numerous smaller ones.

Of other public buildings there are the Academy of Music, a handsome and modern structure; the Lyceum, re-arranged, and made to supply the place of a minor theatre; numerous public halls, for general meetings; several markets, for the sale of farm produce; naval, military and civilian hospitals; a school for the blind; an institution for the deaf and dumb; a home for the aged; besides industrial schools, orphanages, &c.

This being the principal military and naval station, there are several barracks for the accommodation of the troops, and

at the north-end of the city a spacious dockyard for the fleet. There is also now in course of construction a dry dock, built with Imperial, Dominion and Civic aid, and it is expected that on the completion of this important work the port will be more than ever a place of call for ocean-going steamers.

The city is chiefly composed of wooden houses ; but there are many handsome stone and brick dwellings and stores. In Granville and Hollis streets, in which are most of the best retail establishments, there are some fine specimens of architecture. The old wooden houses are gradually disappearing, and more substantial stone and brick edifices are being erected in their stead.

Halifax is perhaps better supplied with water than any other city in America, else very many of the old wooden houses now remaining would, in all probability, have been, ere this, destroyed by fire.

The city is governed by a mayor and aldermen ; assisted by a stipendiary magistrate. The police force consists of about forty men, by whom perfect order is maintained.

The streets are lighted by gas and the electric light, and the houses are supplied with gas and water. The harbor of Halifax is one of the best, perhaps the very best in the world. It is six miles long by, on an average, a mile wide ; the water is very bold and capable of floating, alongside the wharves, vessels of the largest size. There is excellent anchorage in every part of it. At the north end, the harbor is connected by a narrow arm, called the Narrows, with Bedford Basin, a sheet of water six miles by four in size, capable of containing all the navies of the world. The city and harbor of Halifax are protected by eleven

different fortifications, and in every way the port is considered one of the safest and best in the world. Opposite the city stands the pretty little town of Dartmouth, containing a population of about three thousand. A couple of miles south of Dartmouth, opposite the centre of the city of Halifax, on a commanding site, is the Provincial Asylum for the Insane, a very large, handsome stone building, capable of accommodating more than 400 patients.

The scenery around Halifax and Dartmouth is charming. The North-West Arm, a narrow arm of sea, about two miles west of the city, is very pretty ; this arm is about three miles long and about a quarter of a mile in width. Some pretty villas along its shores add considerably to the natural beauty of the locality. The Dartmouth lakes, Bedford Basin, and the Eastern Passage, also present some beautiful landscapes.

Halifax is the headquarters of the British army in North America, and there are always one or two regiments of the line, besides artillery and engineers, stationed in the city. They have a large, handsome and comfortable brick barrack at the north end overlooking the harbor. The port of Halifax is the summer naval station of the North American and West Indian Squadron.

CONCLUSION.

The information contained in the foregoing pages may be relied on as a correct and unexaggerated description of the Province of Nova Scotia, and will, we believe, be found sufficient to enable any man of ordinary intelligence to form a very good idea of the general character of the country, its climate, resources, &c., and to see that, for a man of energy and industry, combined with a small amount of money capital, no other part of America offers the same inducements, or presents the same advantages. As a home for farmers, or for persons of limited incomes, such as half-pay officers, who are compelled to live and educate their families on small means, no country in the world is more suitable. A quiet country life, or the gaieties and bustle of life in the city, may be had, according to choice.

The nearness of the Province to Europe, and the facilities for rapid communication with Great Britain and other countries, is a very great advantage, and one that should not be overlooked by intending emigrants.

Whilst a good intelligent class of emigrants, possessing some means, would do exceedingly well here, and much better than they could do in Europe with the same amount of capital, the poorer classes—the paupers—had better remain at home, or emigrate to some country where their pauper habits would be no detriment to their chance of obtaining a living, or where there may be a demand for the labor of those of them who are willing to work—if such country can

be found. Paupers in Europe would be but paupers here, and it would be simply a waste of money to send them out. Skilled labor is in demand in the Province, no matter whether it consists in the art of digging a ditch properly, or in manufacturing and putting together the most delicate kinds of mechanism. All classes of working people who understand the particular business in which they have been educated, either theoretically or practically, may succeed here if they are willing to put their knowledge to practical use. In short, industry in any business will, in Nova Scotia, meet with a sure reward.

In all agricultural districts in Great Britain, there are numbers of farms, hired of wealthy landholders at large annual rents. The tenants of such farms would do much better in this Province, as they could purchase a farm of one hundred acres here for about the same money they pay annually in rent in England or Scotland. Among that class of people clubs, comprising eight or ten persons each, might be formed. Every such club could purchase a farm of say, 500 acres, in one of the best agricultural districts of Nova Scotia, and divide it among them by lot or otherwise. In this way men of limited capital might possess farms quite large enough, and with sufficient land in working order to enable them to begin operations at once, and get good return for their outlay and labor the first season.

The information contained in this pamphlet is calculated to assist and guide emigration societies in selecting the right kind of people to send here. In coming to Nova Scotia, emigrants do not leave a civilized country to reside among savages or in a wilderness. They must bear in mind that they are coming amongst a people who are quite as far advanced in the arts of civilization as they are themselves,

and who, owing chiefly to our system of free schools, are better educated than are, on an average, the people of England. The inhabitants of this country are mostly descended from British settlers, are governed by the same laws, animated by the same feelings and sentiments, and speak the same language as their British ancestors ; and in point of intelligence, in morality and religion, they are second to no people in the world. It is therefore necessary that Europeans who intend emigrating to this country should be acquainted with this fact so that they may govern themselves accordingly.

The foregoing pages are composed chiefly of extracts from a work written by Mr. Herbert Crosskill, Deputy Provincial Secretary, for the information of intending emigrants, and extensively circulated by the Government of Nova Scotia in Great Britain, and to which work we refer those persons who desire more explicit information and descriptions of individual counties of the Province.

APPENDIX.

The following are extracts from published writings of non-residents who have visited the Province from other portions of the globe, which we believe will confirm the statements herein made respecting the climate and natural resources of Nova Scotia, and prove valuable as outside and independent testimony.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

From "The Fishing Tourist," by Chas. Hallock, Esquire, of New York:

"Herewith I enter the lists as the champion of Nova Scotia. Once upon a time I resided there for a considerable period. Within the past thirteen years I have traversed it from one extremity to the other; much of it by private conveyance. I have become enamored of its natural beauties and unusual resources. Were I to give a first-class certificate of its general character, I would affirm that it yields a greater variety of products for export than any territory on the globe of the same superficial area. This is saying a good deal. Let us see: She has ice, lumber, ships, salt, fish, salmon and lobsters, coal, iron, gold, antimony, copper, plaster, slate, grindstones, fat cattle, wool, potatoes, apples, large game and furs. But, as this volume is not a commercial compendium, I shall regard the attraction of the Province from a Sportsman's standpoint only.

"As a game country *it is unsurpassed*. Large portions are still a primitive wilderness, and in the least accessible

forests the moose and cariboo are scarcely molested by the hunter. Nearly every stream abounds in trout, and although civilization, with its dams and mills, had nearly exterminated the salmon at one time, the efforts of the Canadian Government since 1868 have so far restored the streams that this royal fish may also be taken in nearly all its old haunts."

Speaking of the salmon rivers, Mr. Hallock says:—"Most of them are short, running in parallel lines to the sea, only a few miles apart. The fishing ground seldom extends more than ten miles from their mouths, and they are so accessible to settlements that the angler can surfeit himself with sport by day and sleep in a comfortable inn or farm-house at night—a juxtaposition of advantages seldom to be found in America. There is no necessity for camping out. Sea-trout, or tide-trout, commence to run up the rivers at the end of June, and the sport to be enjoyed in the estuaries at that season is of the most exciting character. The fish average about three pounds in weight, and, when well hooked, will test the dexterity of the angler, and the strength of his tackle, to the utmost."

Of Gold River, in the County of Lunenburg, Mr. Hallock says: "In this river I have taken on the same day (the 1st of July) a salmon, a grilse, a sea-trout and a speckled or brook-trout, *without changing my casting stand.*

* * * * *

"The middle district includes nearly all of Halifax County, and parts of the Counties of Guysboro' and Pictou. Too much cannot be said in praise of this entire district.

* * * * *

"There are innumerable streams into which salmon have

been running the past two years, over unobstructive passes and artificial fish-ways, in numbers that cause both rod and net fishermen to leap for joy.

“Within a radius of twenty miles around Halifax, trout and salmon fishing can be enjoyed in every phase which the gentle art is capable of assuming.”

Speaking of Shelburne, Queens, and Lunenburg Counties, he says—the district “is emphatically the lake region of Nova Scotia. All it lacks is the grand old mountains to make it physically as attractive as the Adirondacks, *while as for game and fish, it is in every way infinitely superior.*” *

* * Its lakes swarm with trout, and into many of them the salmon ascend to spawn, and are dipped and speared, by the Indians, in large numbers.”

While fishing the Gold River, Mr. Hallock put up at Lovett’s Hotel, in Chester, of which he gives the following description :

“There’ll be no sorrow there. Private parlor and bedroom, with gossamer curtains ; sheets snowy white ; bouquets of wild flowers, renewed every day ; a rising bell, or a little maid’s tap at the door ; breakfast under hot covers—boiled salmon, baked trout with cream, omelettes, toast, *broiled* beefsteak (everybody else fries it down here), coffee, eggs, milk, wild honey, and all that sort of thing, *ad libitum, ad infinitum.*”

AN ENGINEER'S OPINION.

Martin Murphy, Esq., now Provincial Engineer of Nova Scotia, shortly after his arrival in the Province from Great Britain thus wrote of the district of country lying between the valley of Annapolis and the Southern Shore of the Province :

“ If we were to follow a course along the South-eastern or Atlantic slope of the South Mountain, keeping parallel with the trend of its summit and lower than the granitic outcrops, we would traverse a district of much interest which is known to few, and would find many places, obscure and lonely, possessing great natural beauty and fertility. Along the southernmost slope, this belt, varying from ten to fifteen miles in width, is reticulated by many green patches of foliage and luxuriant growth of timber, exhibiting remarkable contrast with the barren denuded surface of a great portion of the country further down. If you would follow this varied yet regular range of landscape, alternating with lake and woodland, many strange phases of primitive grandeur would present themselves. Some noble forest trees of vigorous growth, some far gone in years, some shattered by the winds and frosts, bent and broken, lying athwart their neighbours, others long since departed yet still bolt upright with their bare white rampike branches atop, and here and there small clumps of new growth shewing all the beauty and vigour of youth. Further on is the “hardwood hill,” with its stately white limbed birchen or maple, shewing smooth firm trunks and wide protection of bough, as regular and as trim as if pruned and trained by the expert to beautify some lawn or avenue in the frequented and ornamental

parks of Europe. Rising from a carpeted floor of crisp leaves, at remarkably regular distances apart for their convenience of growth and development, these trees, indigenous, clothe receding hill-sides for many miles. We notice that the lines are somewhat finely drawn between the domain of each of its kind, each generally keeping within its own boundary. There are, of course, many intervening patches of a mixed growth of pine, birch, maple and others, yet generally speaking, the first named three keep within the zones of their kind. Long vales of meadow, with a copious covering of grasses, frequently are met with. They generally encompass lakes, or border streams on alluvial or peaty surface, and often open up glades that permit the eye to range over a prospect beautiful and extensive. Rosignol, with its clustered islands, secluded and solitary, the largest of our inland lakes, is exceedingly pleasing and picturesque—here expanding into a broad sheet of limpid glow, there presenting narrow wavy outlines in the sombre shadows of islands that look as if afloat, and bearing mast like the spruce and hemlock which give them a trim and characteristic appearance; and again we come unawares on long winding armlets branching and converging with fringed borders of willow and alder, that dip their pendant branches into the water, all giving a semblance of vastness to this natural landscape scenery, that when once seen is not easily forgotten.

“The Mic-Mac has for ages made this secluded retreat, commonly known as the Indian Gardens, the centre of his hunting operations. Here in summer he can provide himself with fish, and in winter he is in the path of the Moose or Elk, that still roam at large and almost unmolested over the vast tract of wilderness. The Beaver, too, is still active in

the lakes and swamps along this district, and although his domain, like that of the Moose, is fast becoming circumscribed, he yet furnishes some winter sport and employment to the hunter and trapper."

Professor Tatlock, of Glasgow, visited the Province in August, 1885, and, in a letter to the writer, says:—"Your kind notes in relation to the weather do not surprise me after what I experienced in the Province myself, and I am agreeably disappointed to find the climate and soil of Nova Scotia so much superior to what I had imagined, but, as it turns out, had no right to imagine. The Public Gardens of Halifax I shall never forget, it was quite an unexpected pleasure to me, as I had no anticipation of seeing anything so fine even in the capital of Nova Scotia."

AN OLD COUNTRY FARMER'S OPINION.

Peter Imrie, Esq., of Maryhill, Glasgow, Scotland,—late Lanarkshire Farmers' Delegate to Canada,—writes, under date 21st January, 1886, as follows:—

CANADA AND THE LAND-HUNGRY.

"In these days of agrarian agitation it is a pity that more attention is not bestowed on the easy outlet which Canada affords for the land-hungry. The sum which it would take to purchase even '*three acres and a cow*' in England would both transport the would-be peasant proprietor to Canada and there set him down on, say, *forty acres* (the very lowest quantity to afford full and profitable employment for one man,) with several cows in addition.

"The agricultural characteristics of so vast a country as

Canada are of course exceedingly varied. In Manitoba and the far west the rich prairie land is of such extent that for years to come we may expect that the Government offer of '160 acres for nothing,' will remain open to as many of the land-hungry as may choose to betake themselves to these regions. Of course they will find it lonely if they go alone—the only way to secure immediate society under such circumstances is to take it with you. The winter weather on the prairie is also a drawback, in the estimation of many—though almost invariably clear, and dry, and healthy, it is undoubtedly so *very* cold as to prove unbearable to a few, disagreeable to the many, and enjoyable to nobody from the outside of Scandinavia.

"Coming eastwards through Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec) we find an abundance of fine soil, not possessing, it is true, the marvellous properties of the prairie soil, but still, soil as good on the average as that of England. These lands, however, are all taken up (except some vast tracts of uncleared forest) and held by men of intelligence, who are just as able to make the most of them as any ordinary Englishman could hope to do, and who indeed do so in a majority of cases probably. At same time, just as there are always farms 'to let' in England, there are also always plenty of farms 'for sale' in Ontario and Quebec at prices which allow the holder to make a fair living if he be fairly prudent and industrious. The same may be said even more emphatically of the province of Nova Scotia, in which the writer spent the greater part of the four years, 1880-1883. To this province in particular he would like to draw the attention of the land-hungry, and especially of all those British tenant farmers who have found 'Landlordism' intolerable. To all such, if they have £500 to £1000 of capital, he would say, *try* NOVA SCOTIA. Remember it is

to those who have had too much 'Landlordism' that he would particularly desire to give that advice. They are specially the sort for Nova Scotia, he thinks, because, from much observation of Nova Scotian farming, he has come to the conclusion that all the defects of Nova Scotian farming—all the circumstances which cause farming there to be so barely remunerative as it is, and thus make fairly good farms there so very cheap—are due to neither more nor less than lack of stimulus which a reasonably severe degree of Landlordism gives to the energies of those who live under it. There are almost no tenant farmers in Nova Scotia. A fairly good farm of, say, 100 acres, $\frac{1}{3}$ cleared and $\frac{2}{3}$ under wood, with house of 4 to 6 rooms, and sufficient outhouses, may be had for from £200 to £400. By moderate industry the owner of such a place can rear his family, on better food probably than he could give them in England, with the same expenditure of capital and labor. And that is about all that the average Nova Scotian farmer attempts. He does not knuckle down to his work in the severely continuous style that is practically compulsory in England and Scotland. If he had a reasonable rent to pay, as well as a living to earn, he would be compelled to work harder, to cultivate less superficially, to loiter less around the country store, to do less driving in his buggy, to get his women-folk to make more butter and less pastry, and, in short, by dint of having to make a struggle to escape eviction and bankruptcy, he would often land himself into a state of comparative affluence. But there is not much hope of any such result from the average* Nova Scotian farmer. He is fairly educated,

* Mr. Imrie's description of the *average* Nova Scotian farmer is pretty nearly correct, but in every county in the Province there are farmers who are *considerably above the average*, who have placed themselves and their families in more than "comfortable circumstances," and have by their industry, and attention to business acquired considerable wealth. Such men are second to none in intelligence and standing in the Province.

and smart enough at a bargain or an argument, but he does not make the most of his farm, nor anything like it. And it would probably thus be an immense boon to the Province of Nova Scotia if its farming community could have an infusion of fresh blood from the severely disciplined ranks of the farming community of the old country. On the other hand, the emigrant would find relief from that strain of 'Landlordism' of which he has had an overdose already. He would find himself in the midst of a population as intelligent as that of England, with everywhere an abundance of church and school accommodation. Moreover he would find himself a citizen of a very decidedly rising country, and a healthy and a pleasant country to live in."

A LADY'S OPINION.

Mrs. E. C. Fellows, of 16 Elsworthy Road, Primrose Hill, London, England, writing during the present year, says of Nova Scotia :—

"There was once a man so lost in admiration of a far-off prospect that he could pay no heed to a fair garden lying near at hand. Is not the Briton who emigrates to Australia, the Cape, the United States, or even the Canadian North-West and other distant places, a little like that man? In avoiding Nova Scotia he very literally often goes further and fares worse. Let us see why.

"The climate of this Province is healthy, the heat never oppressive, the cold in winter invigorating, and no one would dream of bestowing upon it the title, so common elsewhere, of "grave of the Anglo-Saxon race." Hurricanes do not drive its inhabitants to seek refuge in their cellars while

house-roofs and other unconsidered trifles are flying in the air; floods and earthquakes, bush and prairie fires do not sweep homesteads and living creatures to destruction; neither do droughts of many months duration kill flocks by thousands, and bring proprietors from affluence to bankruptcy. Water indeed can never fail in a country so bountifully studded with lakes and drained by rivers, to say nothing of smaller streams that are a joy alike to angler and to artist. The meadows, refreshed by seasonable rains, retain their English-looking verdure till late autumn; and ere their greenness fades the woods around are a gorgeous blaze of scarlet, crimson, gold and russet-brown, and underneath their shade a man may wander without dread of scalping-knife and tomahawk or bite of venomous reptile.

“The population is not gathered into a few towns, but is scattered, with the pleasing result that, save perhaps in a few still uncleared districts, churches, schools, post-offices, telegraphs, roads, railways, steamers (these last preferable to many of our own local water-crafts) are within reach, and neighbors are not scores of miles apart. Elsewhere one hears of less than twenty families dotted about a belt of land over seventy miles long, and of the nearest Doctor living a hundred miles away; under such circumstances a neighbourly chat becomes an all but impossibility. In Nova Scotia too are many charming spots where tourist or settler can take his ease at his Inn, not a huge, comfortless caravansary, nor a ramshackle shanty of hideous design, but a cosy dwelling where the food if plain is good and plentiful; where ‘boots’ and chambermaid do not lie in wait for ‘tips,’ and the host is often one of the pleasantest of good fellows. These country Inns do a lively business in summer time when the sun-baked denizens of the United States gladly

take refuge in Nova Scotia from their own torrid clime; and having enjoyed their first holiday, are very apt to come again. Thus when 'mine host' is an active man, familiar with country ways, and his wife is a notable cook and house-keeper, this sort of undertaking can be made at once profitable and congenial.

"The natural wealth of the Province is very great, and capable of much further development. Coal mines, whose seams at times are over twenty feet thick, are ever increasing their out-put; and in some cases iron ore exists in close proximity, nor do the mineral treasures stop at coal and iron, the list being a goodly one.

"Fruits similar to those grown in the British Isles, but tasting more of sunshine, are fast winning their way to public appreciation beyond Provincial limits; and all kinds of English vegetables are also plentiful. In the export of these, of cattle, and of other things, there is also room for considerable expansion.

"Ship-building is a long established industry, and one which, whether the walls be wooden or iron, is hardly likely to die out, for the Nova Scotians are a race of bold and hardy sailors.

"Land not having yet fallen a prey to 'sharks,' as in other parts of the world, is of reasonable price; and the would-be settler, on arrival in the Province, is not landed in a desert or a wilderness, but sees around him comfortable-looking homesteads and well-cleared fields. Why, he will ask, are so many proprietors of these willing to let or sell? Because he will be told, the craze for moving westward has everlasting possession of the Atlantic sea-board settlers. Or be-

cause the unscientific farmer has tickled mother earth with a plow and she has laughed with a harvest so many seasons in succession that, taking mean advantage of a generous nature, he has year after year extracted from her all he can get, and given little or nothing in return. Then may be she has sulked awhile, and he, impatient of her mood, has set off for the distant wilderness, forgetting that the labor and expense of hewing out therefrom a newer home might be as well lavished in juster treatment of the old one.

“To take up the work thus left neglected, what fitter agent could be found than the British agriculturist, well versed in crops-rotation and scientific treatment of unkindly used soils? Any such man, bent on immigration, wearied of old-country land-laws, yet glad to live under nearly similar skies together with the old flag, and blessed with capital sufficient to buy one of Nova Scotia’s moderate-sized farms, would probably have but himself to blame if hereafter he did badly. From personal knowledge of this fine Province, formed during a residence of many months’ duration, I cannot help believing that there is a bright future in store. Nova Scotia, in common with the other eastern Maritime divisions, wants new blood, new energy, newness in many ways. When this need is remedied, with a geographical position so excellent, a climate so salubrious, and resources so varied, what may the country not become?

“There are districts, as for instance the Annapolis Valley, where, for miles together, the landscape blooms like a beautiful garden, with, in spring time, acre after acre of lovely apple blossoms, yet with ample capacity for greater glory. The wonderfully fertile dyked meadows on the banks of the Cornwallis and elsewhere, affording rich pasturage to herds of cattle, are also a justly-prized possession. Markets, too,

are all around. Leaving out of account Nova Scotia's own needs, there are, within easy reach, New York and Boston, insatiable devourers of its produce; and if the Provinces to north and west have enough of their own, there are always hungry Europe and the mother-land, already provided with direct communication and soon to be within a week's steam. No fear then of Nova Scotia's agricultural wealth lying snow-bound in mid-continent, or rotting, or being used as fuel for lack of eager mouths and a near mart. One has heard of such disasters elsewhere.

"But only steady, industrious, temperate men are in request; with those of different habit Nova Scotia has not the slightest wish to make acquaintance. And—this emphatically—'No paupers need apply.'"

ANOTHER LADY'S OPINION.

Extract of a letter from Miss Sterling, Founder and Hon. Superintendent of The Edinburgh and Leith Children's Aid and Refuge for the Protection of Children. Of Cornwallis in the County of Kings, this lady writes:

"I liked all I saw of the people and the climate, and I believe that industrious, and steady and fairly energetic men and women would have no difficulty in making such farms as I saw pay. I mean farms of about 120 acres, including some dyked land and an orchard. I believe the best people to go would be market gardeners and those used to a dairy farm. I do not think fretful, idle persons should try it, or those who are not of sober habits. Such will not get on anywhere."

FOREIGNERS' OPINIONS.

In a publication entitled "The West Shore," issued in December, 1885, in Portland, Oregon, in the United States, Nova Scotia is thus described :

"Nova Scotia is an agricultural country, the arable lands being extensive and rich. Wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, barley, corn, potatoes, vegetables and fruits grow in abundance. Even grapes and peaches thrive in some localities. Live stock and dairy products are a large element of wealth. The forests are extensive, and lumbering is an important industry. Nova Scotia ranks second only to Newfoundland in the extent and value of its fishing enterprises. About 20,000 men are employed in the fisheries, and the exports of the industry amount to \$5,000,000 annually. Other industries are sugar refineries, cotton mills, woollen mills, carpet factories, tanneries, paper mills, and factories for the production of paper, machinery, nails, shoes, flour, woodenware, &c. * * * * The climate is somewhat similar to that of New Brunswick, though about 15 degrees milder in winter."

Samuel L. Boardman, Esq., Editor of the "Home Farm," a journal devoted to the agricultural interests of the State of Maine, in the United States of America, after having travelled through the Counties of Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Halifax, Colchester and Cumberland, in this Province, thus speaks of the respective districts visited :

Of Annapolis Valley, he says : "On both sides of the

river are extensive dyked marshes. On the western (northern?) side, between the Basin and the Bay of Fundy, are high wooded mountains; but between the basin and the base of the mountains is a strip of land varying in width from one-half mile to a mile, *comprising* magnificent orchards. Here one enters the fruit section of the Annapolis Valley, which extends eastward for sixty miles.

“The modern village of Annapolis is a quite cleanly, well-ordered town. The people are talkative, hearty, hospitable. You feel at home among them. The hotels are good. I saw no drunkenness in the streets. The houses are chiefly of wood, and most have large gardens attached to them—gardens in which all kinds of vegetables make a rank, vigorous growth, and which the owners seem to have a pride in keeping free from weeds. The love of flowers is universal, for at every house—almost without exception—in village and country, all the windows, both up-stairs and down, were filled with plants in bloom. Especially did I linger in front of a neat cottage near our hotel, whose owner has his workshop and house connected with a covered walk, and whose yard, garden, summer-house and windows were completely embowered with plants, vines, flowers and shrubbery of almost every kind.”

Of Bear River, in the County of Annapolis, he says: “I alluded to the vast numbers of cherries grown in the Bear River Valley. It is a section famous for fine fruit of this description. Large quantities are shipped to the States, and in years of abundant crops thousands of bushels rot on the trees. The varieties grown are chiefly White-heart, Ox-heart and French.”

“‘Sixty miles of orchard blossoms’ is the description

which one journal gives of a ride up the Annapolis Valley in the month of June. 'A forest of apple trees' is what an intelligent gentleman tells me the country is to-day."

"Opposite Annapolis Royal is the Township of Granville. * * * * The location of the rich marsh and valley uplands of the Granville side of the Annapolis River is most favorable. The North Mountains—a high range of mountains sometimes reaching the height of 600 feet—give shelter from the cold winds and chilling fog of the Bay of Fundy, while the sun pours down its warm rays directly upon the land. The soil is a reddish loam, deep and fertile. On examination I found no clay loam in all the Granville soil which I examined. Still it is a soil the like of which we have none in Maine. *The verdure is rich and beautiful, the apple trees are vigorous and productive. Farm crops are rank and abundant.*

"On the Queen Anne marsh, 500 acres of splendid land, there is now growing a crop of timothy and clover that will average three tons to the acre.

"The Windsor and Annapolis Railway extends along the valley of the Annapolis and Cornwallis rivers (the latter river is in Kings County), among the farms and orchards—a most delightful and pleasant section of country. Well has it been termed the 'Garden of Nova Scotia!' *It is such a country as one might well be happy in,* for I am sure independence and every needed comfort and enjoyment are possessed by the farmers living in this portion of the Province. There are fine old orchards (and many young ones, cultivated to beans and potatoes), fields of stout grass, and large fields of potatoes all along the line of road. All crops have a wonderfully green and vigorous look."

Of the Country around Kentville and Wolfville, in Kings County, Mr. Boardman says ; “ Thousands of acres of the most beautiful land in the Province stretch out before you ; the farms betoken independence ; the farm houses are large and substantial, and the landscape is one of great beauty.”

Respecting the farm of a Mr. Patterson, at Horton, he writes : “ On just two acres of land Mr. Patterson tells me he has one hundred trees in bearing, and last year (1883) had from this orchard three hundred barrels of apples, and on the land three hundred and twenty cocks of hay ; a fine sight it was, with the trees bearing and the cocks of hay as thick among the trees as they could stand.”

Of Windsor, in the County of Hants, Mr. Boardman says : “ Windsor is the seat of Kings College, and the town one of culture and intellectual refinement. About here are extensive quarries of freestone and gypsum.”

Mr. Boardman writes : “ I was delighted with Truro, in the County of Colchester. It is in the midst of a good farming section, and about here are many rich old meadows, dyked in from the sea by the early Acadians.”

Speaking of the Tantramar marsh, in the County of Cumberland, he says : “ This large dyked marsh, stretches away as far as the eye can see, all dotted over with hay barns for storing the hay. It is owned in lots of from twenty to one hundred acres, and yields the best of Timothy and Clover, *often cutting from three to four tons to the acre. The soil is rich and fertile.* The agriculture of this county is in a prosperous condition.”

In conclusion, Mr. Boardman writes : “ I have obtained from an actual examination a high opinion of the people of

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, *especially of the latter Province*, and am pleased to record my testimony to the uniform courtesy and kindness which I everywhere received. As to the agriculture of Nova Scotia, I was agreeably surprised to find it in so advanced a condition. The farmers are intelligent, and their methods are, in many respects, in advance of our own."

AN ARTIST'S OPINION.

John J. Dillon, Esquire, artist, of 5 Marmaduke Street, Liverpool, England, writes as follows :

"HALIFAX, N. S., Jan'y 5, 1886.

"Having arrived in Nova Scotia last August, I find myself still waiting for winter,—still in my tourist's tweed suit as worn in September, without having added thereto additional clothing of any description. Truly this is a marvellous climate,—superior to my best experiences of either the French or Italian riviera. Prior to my visit here, I shared the impression which largely prevails at home (Great Britain)—that winter in Nova Scotia was almost that of the Polar regions. I now practically learn that this idea is utterly erroneous, and that an average winter in Scotland and North of England is far more keenly felt, and less relieved by the cheerful bright days of sunshine which are here almost ever present. The cold as indicated by the thermometer is not at all realized or felt,—the dry exhilarating atmosphere enduing the system with a redundancy of health and vitality which completely neutralizes the lowered temperature. On an average, extreme cold does not prevail. In the peninsula of Nova Scotia, which almost literally cleaves the warm waters of the gulf stream, winter is a

pleasant and enjoyable season. Having had considerable opportunities of seeing the interior of the country, I have noted the wonderful fertility everywhere apparent. On all sides wood and water are abundant, with their attributes of game and fish in profusion. Many fruits and vegetables of more southern latitudes I found growing in the open air and attaining superior size and flavor. More especially in the beautiful Annapolis Valley, where grapes, peaches and tomatoes are grown in the open air, and an endless variety of more hardy fruits grow and ripen with scarcely a passing care from the horticulturist.

"I really must accord my very grateful acknowledgments of the courteous and hospitable reception accorded to me by the farmers and settlers throughout the country, whom I, in every case, found warmly attached to the land of their adoption and birth, and from whom I learned that the capabilities of the Province for farming and stock raising were superior. In short, my six-months' visit has so favorably impressed me that the practical result has been that I hope, at no distant date, to own an estate and residence in Nova Scotia, and I have even already made an offer to purchase a house and lands near Annapolis, to which I have taken a special liking. In a country so largely endowed by nature, and with mine and mineral wealth of untold value, a splendid future must be anticipated. Even at this moment, starvation is an unknown word. Squalid, abject poverty is unseen and unheard of. The majority of the inhabitants are growing in prosperity, and there are but few, indeed, who are not at least comfortable, and, I may add, happy.

"I would add that my experience of Nova Scotia fully warrants me in stating that there is more light and sunshine in this country than in any country in the same latitude, or

near it, in the world. Light and sunshine—without extreme heat—impart vitality and energy to the system, and I attribute the healthfulness of the climate and the general longevity of the inhabitants to the fact that Nova Scotians enjoy their full share, at least, of pure air, light and sunshine. Bright, clear weather here is the rule, and rainy and cloudy days the exception.

“Hoping that while there is yet room, I may see the industrious emigrant from home availing himself more largely of Nova Scotia’s well favored lands,

“I am, &c.,

“(Sgd.) JOHN J. DILLON.”

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

(FOR INSERTION IN THE OFFICIAL PAMPHLET OF NOVA SCOTIA.)

After some years of farming in Nova Scotia, I am happy to add my testimony as to the advantages of this country as a place of settlement. The climate is, certainly, far superior to that of England, being much drier and more bracing; and whilst fogs are somewhat prevalent on the Atlantic seaboard, at certain times in the year especially, *this is not the case inland*,—we scarcely ever see a fog in Colchester County. We have generally an abundance of fine weather for haying and harvesting, and at the same time more summer rain to keep up the growth of our grass in summer than in Western Canada. I also find here far less disease

amongst cattle and sheep than in England. At present we farmers are feeling the lowness of prices, and the need of a larger market for dead meat, &c.; but at any rate our outlook is more hopeful than in many other countries, and combination, enterprize and capital might soon develop our farming resources immensely. Hard work and some amount of capital are indispensable for a settler in this country; but with those requisites, a comfortable living may certainly be obtained.

ARTHUR F. GURNEY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions have lately been asked by parties in Europe, and we give them here, together with the answers that were returned :

Question.—On about what terms can a farmer in Nova Scotia board and lodge a man and his wife, with a view to the former acquiring an insight into practical farming; and would it be possible for one, without any previous knowledge of farming, by this means to gain sufficient experience in a couple of years or so to enable him to carry on a farm for himself?

Answer.—A man and wife, who are willing to work and learn, would get board and lodging for their labor until they understood general farming, with almost any respectable farmer in the country, provided said “man and wife” come well recommended as to character. A knowledge of farming is generally acquired in Nova Scotia by practical labor. It is not sufficient to study the theory and omit the practice.

If, however, a man and wife wish to board, and think they could learn farming without practical experience, and by observation only, they could obtain board and lodging in a farmer's family for from 6s. to 10s. each, per week, according to the class of farmer with whom they want to live. Any intelligent man could get sufficient insight into farming in two years to enable him to commence on his own account, and what he could not learn in that time his neighbors would be willing to teach him gratis.

Q.—Would a capital of from £1200 to £1500 be sufficient for a man to start with?

A.—Less would do; but the more capital a farmer can put into the business the more extensive may be his operations. A practical man ought to make money with such a capital to commence with.

Q.—What would be the annual rent of a farm of 100 acres, having a dwelling, barns and ordinary outhouses?

A.—Farms of from 100 acres to 500, with dwellings, barns, etc., may be hired at from £25 to £80 per annum.

Q.—What is the average price of provisions, viz :—bread, meat, per lb.; poultry. Also clothing and fuel?

A.—Flour (wheat) from 20s. to 28s. stg. per barrel (196 lbs.); beef 4d. to 7d. per lb. according to season and locality; mutton and veal 3d. to 5d.; pork, the same; turkeys, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; geese, 4d. to 5d. per lb.; fowls, per pair, 1s. 9d.; fuel, coal 20s. to 25s. per chaldron; but it is much lower near the coal mines. Hardwood per cord, (a pile 8 ft. long by 4 ft. wide and 4 ft. high) 8s. to 12s. Clothing perhaps 15 to 20 per cent. higher than in England.

Q.—Is the Province troubled with destructive insects or animals, such as mosquitoes, grasshoppers, &c. ?

A.—The Province is remarkably free from destructive insects or animals, neither have we any venomous reptiles.

Q.—Is there any extraordinary rainfall on an average each year ?

A.—We have much less rain than in the driest parts of England. Fine, clear weather is the rule, and wet, disagreeable weather the exception here.

Q.—What is the amount of wages paid to agricultural laborers, and is such labor to be obtained without much difficulty ?

A.—From £20 to £30 stg. per annum with board. During haying and harvest 6s. per day, with board, is often paid in some localities. Last season laborers were in demand. Good hands will always command good wages.

Q.—Are there many farmers in the Province, and are the villages far distant from each other ?

A.—There are many thousands of farmers in the Province; for instance, the valley extending through Annapolis and part of Kings County is about 80 miles long, and there is a succession of farms adjoining each other along nearly the whole length. In width it is from 3 to 6 miles, and there are three roads running nearly the whole length of the valley, besides numerous cross roads. In some counties the villages are numerous, and within a few miles of each other, while in others they are more scattered.

Q.—What are the means of conveyance for farm produce to the markets ?

A.—Railroads, steamboats, small vessels, &c. Facilities for transport are excellent.

Q.—Would it be difficult to find an honest, respectable farmer, with whom a farm could be worked on shares? Is such a course advisable?

A.—It would not be advisable to work a farm on shares, excepting in a case where the owner of a farm does not understand the business; plenty of men could be had to work on shares under such circumstances.

Q.—What is the ordinary price of live stock;—horses, cows, sheep, pigs, &c.

A.—Horses are from £15 to £30 each; farm horses are seldom above £20 stg. The higher price is obtained for gentlemen's saddle and carriage horses; cows from £5 to £7 or £8 each; working oxen from £18 to £25 per pair. Sheep and swine according to breed, weight, &c.

Q.—What is the best time in the year for an emigrant to arrive?

A.—From the 20th March to the 20th April.

Q.—Is the business of market gardening carried on to any extent in the Province, and are the markets easy of access?

A.—Market gardening is not carried on extensively or scientifically, although Halifax and the numerous towns throughout the Province are tolerably well supplied. A few intelligent gardeners who understand raising early vegetables, would make money here, as we have good markets and cheap facilities for reaching them.

Q.—What kind of poultry is raised in the Province, and is the climate adapted for this kind of stock?

A.—The climate is very suitable, and numerous kinds of poultry are kept about the farm yards. We have Dorkings, Bolton Greys, Brahmas, Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, Hamburg, Poland, Houdans, Cochin China, Creve Cours, and many common varieties. We have also turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. Our markets are pretty well supplied with poultry and eggs, but the demand is increasing.

Q.—Is water power abundant and available for manufacturing purposes?

A.—Probably no country in proportion to its extent, is so well supplied with water power, which, in connection with inexhaustible mines of iron and coal, affords this Province facilities for manufacturing at least equal to any country in the world.

Q.—Is building material expensive, or the reverse?

A.—In a country where wood, stone, iron and clay are so abundant, building materials must naturally be cheap.

Q.—The prevailing opinion in England is that the climate in Nova Scotia is very cold. What is the fact?

A.—The fact is, that the “prevailing opinion” is quite erroneous, and the people of Nova Scotia are often surprised at the amount of ignorance displayed by English journals and a large majority of Englishmen in reference to the geography and climate of this country. The *London Times*, a few years ago, congratulated the Dominion of Canada on the appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Governor-Generalship, and remarked: “There is a literary propriety in appointing him to a distinguished post in ‘high latitudes,’ and the Canadians may think themselves fortunate in attracting so valuable a member of English society.” The fact is, the “high

latitude" of the Dominion of Canada is not so high as that of England by about 6°. Montreal is situated in latitude 45° 32' N., while London, England, is in 51° 29' N. Nova Scotia, as before stated, is situated between 43° and 47° N., and averages warmer than any other part of Canada. Our winters are colder and dryer than the winters of England; but our summer is warmer and brighter, and we can produce fruit and vegetables in the open air here which cannot be ripened in England except under glass.

MONEY TABLE.

Table showing the value of Sterling Money in Canadian Currency, and vice versa.

Sterling money.			Canadian. Dollars and Cents.	Canadian Cur- rency.	Equivalent in Sterling Money
L	s	D	\$	Cts.	L s D
0	0	1	0	2	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	2	0	4	0 0 1
0	0	3	0	6	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	4	0	8	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	5	0	10	0 0 5
0	0	6	0	12	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	7	0	14	0 0 10
0	0	8	0	16	0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	0	9	0	18	0 2 1
0	0	10	0	20	0 4 1
0	0	11	0	22	0 8 3
0	1	0	0	24	0 12 5
0	1	3	0	30	0 16 5
0	1	6	0	36	1 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	1	9	0	43	1 4 8
0	2	0	0	49	2 1 1
0	2	6	0	61	4 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	5	0	1	22	5 2 9
0	10	0	2	43	10 5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	0	0	4	87	20 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	0	0	24	33	102 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	0	0	48	67	205 9 7
25	0	0	121	67	1027 7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
103	0	0	486	67	2054 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Small Calculations may be based on the fact that the English half-penny and the Canadian cent are almost identical.

STATISTICS RELATING TO NOVA SCOTIA.

COMPILED FROM LAST CENSUS (1881) OF DOMINION.

Total Population :

Males.....	220,538
Females.....	220,034
	<hr/> 440,572
Population in 1871.....	387,810
“ 1881..	440,572

Origins of People.

African	7,062
Dutch	2,197
English	130,225
French.....	40,141
German.....	39,904
Iceland.....	179
Indian	2,125
Irish	66,067
Italian.....	153
Jewish	32
Russian.....	30
Scandinavian	556
Scotch	146,027
Spanish	350
Swiss	1,860
Welsh	1,158
Not given	2,506

Where Born.

Native born.....	405,687
England ..	4,813
Ireland ..	5,600
Scotland ..	10,851
United States ..	3,004
Not given	10,617

Persons over 60 years of age.....	34,228
“ “ 70 “ “	13,976
“ “ 80 “ “	3,853
“ “ 90 “ “	473

School-going Children.

Males.....	44,308
Females.....	40,607

Occupations of the People.

Agriculture.....	63,684
Commercial.....	15,103
Domestic.....	7,832
Industrial.....	39,956
Professional.....	4,844
Not classified.....	10,276

Number of Churches.....	1,055
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Immovable Property and Shipping.

Number of owners.....	67,129
Acres of Land owned.....	7,446,065
Town lots owned	22,452
No. of houses owned.....	69,932
Warehouses, factories, &c.....	17,508
Barns and stables.....	65,308
Steam vessels.....	44
Tonnage of ditto.....	4,446
Sea-going sailing vessels.....	1,960
Tonnage of ditto.....	441,929
Barges and small crafts.....	232
Tonnage of ditto.....	3,385
Occupiers of land.....	55,873
Owners of ditto.....	51,710
Tenants.....	3,929
Land occupied (acres).....	5,396,382
“ improved “	1,880,644
“ under crop “	942,010
“ in pasture “	917,010
“ orchards “	21,624

Animals and their Products.

Horses	46,044
Colts.....	11,123
Working oxen.....	33,275
Milch cows.....	137,639
Other horned cattle.....	154,689
Sheep.....	377,801
Swine.....	47,256

Cattle killed or sold.....	63,389
Sheep “ “	151,245
Swine “ “	56,259
Pounds of wool “	1,142,440
Pounds of honey “	24,500

Field Products.

Acres.....	41,855
Spring wheat (bush.).....	522,602
Winter “ “	6,649
Barley “	228,748
Oats “	1,873,113
Rye “	47,567
Peas and Beans “	37,220
Buckwheat “	339,718
Corn “	13,532
Potatoes (acres).....	60,192
“ (bush).....	7,378,387
Turnips “	1,006,711
Other roots	326,143
Hay (acres)	519,856
“ (tons)	697,731

Various Products.

Home-made butter (lbs)	7,465,285
“ cheese “	501,655
“ cloth yards	1,329,817
“ linen “	68,038
Apples (bushels).....	908,519
Grapes (lbs.)	35,015
Other fruits (bushels).....	18,485
Maple sugar (lbs.).....	217,481

Products of Forest.

Pine (white) cubic feet.....	125,451
“ (red) “	35,726
Oak “	22,876
Tamarac “	106,069
Birch and Maple “	549,330
All other “	4,093,553
Pine logs (number).....	497,785
Other “ “	2,250,593
Masts and Spars (number).....	8,703
Staves.....	13,147
Lathwood (cords)	5,585
Tanbark “	10,843
Firewood “	637,084

Fisheries.

Vessels and boats.....	13,969
Men.....	24,636
Shoremen.....	2,291
Nets (fathoms).....	1,171,394
Codfish (quintals).....	587,203
Haddock “	128,578
Herring (barrels)	140,831
Mackerel “	120,242
Other fish “	40,683
Cans of lobsters.....	3,841,476
Fish oil (gallons).....	275,352

*Raw Mineral Products.**

Gold (ounces).....	15,167
Silver “	22
Copper ore (tons).....	2,000
Iron ore “	53,878
Manganese “	316
Other ores “	4,424
Coal “	1,013,345
Lump gypsum“	177,081
Phos. of lime “	165
Building stone (cub. feet).....	214,819

* From imperfect returns, quantities no doubt underestimated.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE PROVINCE.

	Hands empl'd.	Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Articles.	Capital Invested.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Agricultural Implements..	11	1,160 00	2,050 00	3,840 00
Bakeries.....	243	73,418 00	445,810 00	639,699 00	162,825 00
Blacksmiths.....	1403	264,574 00	261,148 00	687,817 00	230,996 00
Boots and Shoes.....	1024	219,598 00	417,357 00	754,128 00	174,232 00
Brick making.....	226	26,790 00	11,178 00	64,775 00	8,413 00
Cabinet making.....	340	53,075 00	79,246 00	243,150 00	177,455 00
Carding Mills.....	135	16,824 00	195,119 00	236,676 00	57,540 00
Carpentering.....	519	120,134 00	121,059 00	293,088 00	107,783 00
Carriage making.....	471	113,144 00	90,565 00	263,834 00	132,821 00
Saw Mills.....	4160	549,480 00	1,446,858 00	3,094,137 00	1,640,847 00
Tanneries.....	531	137,057 00	568,762 00	875,505 00	395,110 00
Shingle making.....	266	22,109 00	29,296 00	69,344 00	62,546 00
Printing.....	310	111,975 00	72,950 00	270,800 00	171,325 00
Sash Factories, &c.....	112	31,616 00	67,158 00	131,270 00	123,820 00
Ship Building.....	1954	535,954 00	778,865 00	1,755,330 00	527,196 00
Soap and Candle making..	29	7,725 00	82,000 00	106,000 00	61,300 00
Tobacco Factories.....	102	13,919 00	33,100 00	55,110 00	36,500 00
Wood Turning.....	70	22,470 00	33,550 00	84,665 00	25,180 00
Musical Instruments.....	45	21,573 00	23,052 00	67,245 00	48,229 00
Paints and Varnish.....	70	21,048 00	44,760 00	88,700 00	12,500 00
Rope and Twine making..	100	23,000 00	86,000 00	130,000 00	260,000 00
Breweries.....	47	22,847 00	101,405 00	194,185 00	248,650 00
Erated Waters.....	32	11,780 00	12,600 00	40,000 00	18,300 00
Boat Building.....	151	19,963 00	16,287 00	46,255 00	20,347 00
Cooperage.....	639	72,226 00	74,589 00	183,463 00	68,100 00
Dressmaking and Millinery	261	31,530 00	77,343 00	135,981 00	45,489 00
Foundries (iron and brass)	196	56,290 00	104,520 00	247,106 00	226,250 00
Flour and Grist Mills.....	498	78,013 00	924,341 00	1,200,762 00	422,298 00
Machine Works.....	514	175,417 00	188,934 00	542,017 00	478,500 00

